Form No. II [vide Sub-section (d) of para. 10, A]

Serial number of consignment.	Name of consignor and whence consigned.	Particulars given in railway receipt.			How many bales received.	Weight of each bale as found on delivery (in pounds).	Selling price as fixed by Collector.	Remarks.
		Receipt No.	Waggon No.	How many bales.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						lbs.		
27	A B. C. Dahanu.	No. 4280 of 12th March 1912.	4372-B 5903-X 1201-A	61 58 66	60 58 65	178 168 163 171 169 150 176 169 &c	Rs. 14 per 1,000 lbs.	Consignor's note shows a total weight of lbs. Received in metre gauge waggons Nos. 737, 642, 533 and 499 (*e.g.*, for Ranpur). &c. &c.
						Total ..... Average *170*		
28	X. Y. Z. Wangaon.	No. 211 of 11th March 1912.	432-C 727-A	58 67	58 68	142 159	Rs. 15 per 1 000 lbs.	&c. &c.
29	&c.	&c. ...	&c. ...	&c.	&c. ...	&c....	&c. ...	&c. &c.

APPENDIX X

(*See* section 152 of the Code)

Method of preparing cactus fodder and ration to be given to cattle

During the famines of 1918-19 and 1920-21, experience has proved that cactus fodder can be used with great advantage as an emergency fodder, and that the simplest methods of preparing and feeding it to cattle are as follows:—

(1) The cactus should be cut with sickles bound securely to long bamboos and brought to the cattle camp site or village on carts, unless there is a large supply immediately adjoining the cattle camp or village site.

(2) The cactus should be cut in pieces of a convenient size for lifting and holding over a furnace.

(3) Fresh green cactus should be selected for cutting as far as possible.

(4) On the camp site or in the village, an ordinary lohar's furnace should be prepared with the usual pair of leather bellows, which should be worked by the village lohar, or by persons specially put on dole for the job. Leather hand bellows and rotary fans, which can be obtained from the Agricultural Department, are also useful when sufficient pairs of big bellows are not available.

(5) The pieces of cactus should be held by means of iron tongs over the flames of the furnace, until all the thorns have been burned off the leaves, care being taken not to let the leaves become scorched or covered with soot, as, if this occurs, the fodder is apt to make the cattle scour.

(6) When all the thorns have been burned off the leaves should be handed to a party of dole recipients (who are fit to do light work), who should scrape them with blunt knives and rub them with a piece of cloth, thus, removing any stray thorn which may have been left and all soot which may have collected on the leaves. Most dole recipients, both decrepits and children, are capable of doing this work and can be usefully employed on it.

(7) When they have been thoroughly scraped and rubbed the leaves should be handed to coolies especially put on dole for the purpose, who should chop them into small pieces about 1½" square or into thin strips and place the pieces so cut into baskets ready for the cattle to feed; or if there is a chaff cutter available, the leaves should be passed through the chaff cutter and the strips then placed in baskets.

(8) A little salt should be mixed with the fodder in the baskets and some cotton seed or chuni, and the baskets should then be carried to the cattle and placed before them.

(9) The ration of cactus fodder must vary with the condition of the cattle and the length of time during which they have been fed on it. For cattle which are in poor condition and which are not accustomed to it, a small ration of 6 lbs. cactus and one to two pounds cotton seed or chuni with a little salt may be given in two feeds per day during the first week. If given in too large quantities at first, cactus fodder is apt to cause diarrhœa. As the cattle become accustomed to the fodder, the daily ration may be increased gradually up to 20 to 25 lbs. per day for a full grown bullock according to its size, the mixture of cotton seed or chuni being kept at one to two pounds per day

according to the condition of the animal, and a small quantity of salt always being mixed with it. For cattle which are inclined to scour, if fed on cactus, an occasional feed of dry grass, or a mixture of dry grass with cactus is useful.

2. It has been found that if the fodder is carefully prepared, and the cattle are properly tended and watched, they cannot only be kept alive on cactus fodder, but will steadily improve in condition on it. Buffaloes will also eat cactus fodder readily, and the yield of milk generally improves after they have been fed on it for a few days.

APPENDIX XI

Policy to be observed in regard to opening cattle camps during scarcity or famine, and methods of management

From a purely economic point of view it is doubtful whether the opening of cattle camps during a year of scarcity or famine with a view to conserving as many as possible of the cattle required for agricultural purposes can ever achieve results which are at all commensurate with the risks and trouble which such camps inevitably involve. Unless opened on a very large scale, which would be beyond the powers of the district officers to control, and would tax the available supplies of fodder most severely, the actual number of cattle saved in such camps is always a mere fraction of the number required for cultivation in any district, while the risks of loss from rinderpest or other epidemic diseases are serious. However, as a matter of policy, it is often a good thing to open one or two cattle camps in a district during a year of scarcity or famine, especially if it is desired to encourge the use of any emergency fodder such as cactus, for which purpose cattle camps can be used to demonstrate the methods of preparing such fodder and the advantages which it possesses. As far as possible cattle camps, if opened, should be financed by charitable funds and managed with the assistance of non-official committees.

2. The two methods which have hitherto been followed in the management of cattle camps are as follows :—

(*a*) Owners who wish to preserve their cattle are allowed to bring them to the camps on condition that they themselves stay at the camp to attend them, or provide a servant to do so. The site of the camp must be selected near a good supply of water, and if grass is the main fodder to be used, in the immediate vicinity of a railway station. The manager should generally be a Veterinary Surgeon, or an Agricultural Graduate with veterinary experience, who will require clerical staff in accordance with the actual size of the camp. No menial establishment should be required, as the owners of the cattle or their servants are expected to do all menial work of the camp. The manager will be responsible for the general management of the camp and the maintenance of the accounts. At the end of the scarcity or famine, the cattle are taken back by their owners on payment of the total actual cost per head for the period during which they have been maintained in the camp.

(*b*) The other method of management which was tried with fair success in the Deccan during 1918-19 and 1920-21 especially to demonstrate the advantages of cactus fodder, is to purchase the cattle when they are being sold cheap, and to sell them after the break of the next monsoon. For camps managed on these lines the following points should be observed :—

(*i*) the unit camp should consist of not less than 1,500 animals;

(*ii*) for this unit camp the following establishment will be necessary :—

(*a*) a manager, either an Agricultural Graduate or a Veterinary Assistant on Rs. 120 to Rs. 200 per mensem ;

(*b*) one clerk on Rs. 50 per mensem, who should be deputed from the Revenue Department, if possible;

(*c*) one mukadam for 200 animals or eight for the unit camp at Rs. 25 each per mensem ;

(*d*) one herdsman for each 50 animals or thirty for the unit camp at Rs. 20 each per mensem ;

(*e*) one sweeper for each 100 animals, fifteen for the unit camp, to be provided from famine labour, *i.e.*, given dole specially for the purpose.

(*iii*) If cactus is used as the main fodder, then the following must be provided from famine labour for each unit camp :—

(*a*) 105 burners, three to each furnace.

(*b*) 15 cutters, one to each 100 animals.

(*c*) 15 carriers, one to each 100 animals.

(*d*) 30 men working chaff cutters, 4 to each 200 animals.

For fuller particulars, *vide* Bulletin No. 97 of 1920, " Prickly Pear as a Cattle Food " issued by the Department of Agriculture, Bombay.